

merely a review of the administration just ended, and was far below his first inaugural in breadth and power. Touching' the Louisiana purchase, he adopted the broad and indefinite ground on which Congress had confirmed it, and gave no intimation that he had ever held a different view. "I know," said he, "that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory would endanger its union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association, the less will it be shaken by local passions; and in any view, is it not better that the opposite bank of the Mississippi should be settled by our own brethren and children, than by strangers of another family?"

The summer of 1805 saw concluded the Tripolitan war. In the conduct of this war the President had, for four years, systematically reversed his cherished policy of peace. The war had been marked by splendid deeds of courage on the part of the little navy. After a long series of hostilities, Dernah, the second city of importance in Tripoli, had been captured by a cooperation of the American forces with Harriet, the rightful Pasha, against his usurping brother Jussuff. The expedition was conducted by Gen. Eaton, United States Consul at Tunis. Despite the uniform success of the American arms, however, the United States Consul General at Algiers weakly concluded with Jussuff a treaty which deserted Hamet, compelled Eaton to quit Dernah, and, though it relieved the United States Government of further payment of tribute, it did so only on the condition of paying to the pirate nation \$60,000 for the ransom of the officers and crew of the "*Philadelphia*." The four years' war had cost heavily in money and lives, but the navy had gained what it lacked before—discipline and experience in real fighting. These results, however, were not in Jefferson's mind when he began it, and the final treaty to which he gave his consent was no more than a compromise.

Hardly had Jefferson been inaugurated before relations, not only with England, but with France and Spain, assumed a serious aspect. In the early summer of 1805, there were indications